Times

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.

Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIE AVENUE

I MANUAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	
Subscription by Mail-One Year:	
MODEING FURNING AND SUNDAY S.	00.0
Money were a with Street A V	A-25.27
EMPRESON AND SONDAY	5-1141
SUNDAY ONLY	1.00
Monthly by Carrier:	
MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. FIfty of	ents
MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five of	minte.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for ended May 11, 1961, was as follows:	the	week
Sunday, May 5		20,000
Monday, May 6		29,548
Tuesday, May 7	4800	30,191
Wednesday, May 8	and and	207, 910
Thursday, May D		30,26
Friday, May 10	4++-	29,42
Saturday, May 11	11885	39,96
Total		256,86
Daily average (Sunday, 29,063, excepte	d)	39,46

The Chinese Mission.

It could hardly be embarrassing to that excellent and much abused public servant, Mr. Conger, our Minister to China, if we were to refer to a fact which must have become very apparent to him since his return to the United States, namely, that the Administra- ties are to be anything like those retion is trying to get rid of him without scandal or friction, by securing his nomination to the governorship of Iowa in August Just why he should be regarded as an incubus after all his trusts, if they could combine as the sufferings and service during and after the siege of the Pekin legations is a ability to do so and to stick together other cats of familiar aspect and voice. matter which does not concern us at to the end is another matter. Leaders the moment. The fact remains that his in the past, have often shown remarkplace is wanted, and that he will have able placability at the crucial moment, to take a back seat in the party syna- and if Mr. Hanna and Mr. Morgan were which would serve to render him use as a club over them, it is possible United States is out of date, the Ten differences between this Government and that of Great Britain regarding Canada.

A despatch from San Francisco, yesterday, stated that the Hon. John Barrett, formerly our Minister to Siam, was making a pilgrimage along the Conger and helping Barrett to his semi-civilized, barbarous, and savage place at one fell swoop. Why? Because tribes inhabiting it, under the dictatorit is said that the State Department ship of Aguinaldo. other is favored by Mr. Hanna,

to be entitled to the honor, we are not been placed in chief command when speaking from any personal bias. We Otis was and, in that light, his personal responsibility appears less certain.

Chinese statesmen and leading viceplishments peculiarly fit him for the olies. post, and we are unable to see any just reason why he should not have it.

istration a pride and joy to posterity, would send a man of the Denby type to

A Great Threatened Labor War.

On general principles we are not nearly as much inclined to take serithracite region of Pennsylvania last autumn. Then, it will be remembered, the miners had the almost universal sympathy of the American public. It was and that they had been long oppressed by the great coal monopoly. That combination, as they thoroughly well knew, was one of half a dozen, which, in partpership or collusion with certain politicians of commanding influence, had been able to seize the Government of executive and legislative branches to

At the time of which we speak the labor leaders interested in the struggle were preaching "no surrender," but as the date for the Presidential election approached, and the hand of Senation approached, and the hand of Senation approached, and the falling approached and the falling appro

voted for the party and candidates of or that all or any of the ald and comthe Coal Trust and other trusts and fort to the Tagal rebellion in the thited monopolies. So, when these same leaders talk about a resumption of hostil- sources. The persons chiefly responsiities, we are compelled to feel uncer- ble for that aid and comfort are Retain either as to their common sense or publicans of good standing and promitheir motives. Nevertheless, there is a nence in their party. very strong agitation in progress in the anthracite districts, and possibly it may lead to eventualities, which, however, must be considered too remote to create much present uneasiness. In a speech to a mass meeting of ten thousand miners at Wilkesbarre on Sunday Organizer Dileher, of the United Mine EVENING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents Workers, declared that unless an agree-

ment, including recognition of the Union, should be reached at the national convention of the organization, to be held in Indianapolis next January, every miner in the United States would be called out. Referring to the failure of the State Legislature to pass bills in the interests of the mine workers, he said:

"One dozen traitors were found among you by the corporations and sent to Harrisburg to oppose the passage of bills intended to better your con-dition. Let every local in this region prepare for a atrurale by weed on a struggle by weeding these vile creatures out of its ranks. We could corner Wall Street tomor-row only for these men. The gigantic battle be-tween labor and capital is drawing closer than

Well, possibly the "gigantic battle" is drawing closer, but will never be joined in a way to produce final or definite results, if the preliminary tacsorted to last October. There is no doubt of the potential power of the skilled working classes to secure important concessions from the employing great exporations have done. Their gogue unless he can manage to secure atto to get their way when the coal some recognition in his own State, miners had the Presidential election to be able to do the same thing again,

Schurman on the Philippines.

Considering how much good sense President Schurman, of Cornell, gener-Pacific Coast in quest of support in his ally evinces, we are sorry to see that effort to succeed Mr. Conger. Now, it he lends himself, in a recent paper pubis a singular thing that we should also lished in "Collier's Weekly," to the silly hear that Representative Huli of Iowa, contention that the Tagal rebellion in the person who holds the knife as well who is working the Conger guberna- the Philippines has collapsed because terial boom in that State, is also back- of the re-election of President McKining Mr. Barrett's desire to go to Pekin. ley. Dr. Schurman's argument is that Perhaps, after, all, it is not so singular. Aguinaldo was assured that Democratic Mr. Hull is a good Administration man, success in the Presidential election and naturally would be loyal enough to would result in turning over the archipromote its interests by relieving it of pelago to the eighty or more tribes of

wants to get rid of the one, while the | Dr. Schurman should be more careful than he is about throwing the slur We do not wish to say anything de- upon the Democratic party that his lieves any other conditions to be abrocatory of Mr. Parrett. He made a text conveys. As a cold fact, he is normal. If he were to spend a night in good record in Siam, and is a gentle- wrong. It was no such hope that kept the stillness of the country the toice man of parts and easy adaptability to the insurrection alive, but the fearful and the absence of smells would keep home political conditions. Were it pro- incompetence of Otis, and the profit- him awake; and if he were to meet a pored to make him Minister to Bogota, ableness of treasonable trade with the or to Peru, or to Siam again, we should rebels which grow up under his regime. | man who actuary the bar have been been a fine to the bar who actuary the bar who actu find nothing upon which to ground ob- The more sensible military measures thought about any given social quesjection. It happers, however, that his and factics of General MacArthur, who tion, he would think that man insane. appointment to succeed Mr. Conger succeeded him, and that officer's keener would be an act of injustice to Mr. eye for smuggling and other nefarious day papers is to his mind as remote as Rockhill, who has conducted the peace practices pursued under his nose, made negotiations on the part of this coun- insurgency uncomfortable to the insurtry at Pekin with ability, discretion, gents, and jobbery and robbery in Maand, as far as we can see, with all the nils less remunerative for the jobbers success that his instructions and the and robbers. Then the insurrection fell policy of his Government have permit- in pieces, as it would have done eighteen months sooner if a man like Mac-In saying that Mr. Rockhill appears Arthur, or Wheeler, or Lawton had

do not forget that the gentleman in Nevertheless, we are willing to conquestion, when Assistant Secretary of cede part of Dr. Schurman's conten-State, in charge of the Consular Bu- tion. There is no doubt that Aguinalreau, a little before the Spanish war, do's hopes were bolstered by means of notified our Consuls in Cuba not to sentimental encouragement, and permake official reports of Spanish out- haps money, contributed by his adrages, in order that they might not get | mirers in the United States; but they before the American public. At the were not Democrats. It was as notime we criticised him severely, and, if torious as possible that the election of we could, would have had him removed Mr. Bryan, should that happen, would from office. New that the heat of the not make the smallest difference in the finally successful effort to wipe out determination of the American people Weylerism in Cuba has cooled down, to keep and develop all territory we are willing to think that he acted gained during the Spanish war. True, under the positive orders of an Ad- under a Democratic Administration, the ministration then practically in alliance | Philippine and Porto Rican colonies with Spain against the Cuban liberty, would have been ruled in accordance with the provisions and prohibitions of the Constitution, and not in violation That consideration saide, Mr. Rock- and defiance of them; but they could hill has done well in China, and de- have been held just as firmly as they serves the normal reward for his serv- now are. The political talk of certain ice, which is the Chinese Mission when leaders, voicing only their personal next it shall become racant. He is a views, and perhaps for temporary pur-Chinese scholar, unique among Amer- poses, could not obscure the fact that ican diplomats in being able to speak the Democratic masses were and are and write the language of the country. for expansion, under constitutional He has a large acquaintance among methods, quite as much as their Republican opponents were and are for roys and mandarins. His experience in the same thing unconstitutionally and the Orient and his personal accom- for the benefit of the trusts and monop-

Because the head and front of the Tapal movement in this country was While Mr. Barrett is working his a prominent and influential Republican boom on the Pacific Coast, it is not to Senator, we will not imitate the Corbe doubted that Mr. Denby-who will nell president's disingenuousness and be remembered as an exceedingly ne- say that Aguinaldo's American support tive member of the Alger Relief Com- was, in a political sense, officially Remission-also has hopes. As likely as publican. It is true, however, that its not he is circulating among the West- backing, financiering, and inspiration ern stock yards in the interest of his were Republican. From the time Adambition. Whether he is or not, the miral Dewey fought the Battle of Mamatter is negligible. We can hardly nila Bay the leading exponents of the bring ourselves to believe that Presi- Democratic press in the United States dent McKinley, under the impetus of have been in favor of holding and civhis desire to make his second Admin- liking the Philippine Islands, and so have the Democratic masses. It is putting a stigma upon non-partisan patriotism, and discouraging it, for Dr. Schurman to assume, as inferentially he does, that the party of opposition to the trusts and monopolies, and to an unconstitutional carpetbag imperialism ously the declarations or threats of the | in the colonies, is not as expansive and Mine Workers' leaders in Pennsylvania as "imperialistic" within the strict letas we were before the strike in the an- ter of the Constitution as any other element of American citizenship.

We have seen entirely too much of this effort to capture the credit of the Spanish war, and to assume all the believed that their grievances were real virtue of having brought it about, by triangular race. But Shamrock II may our Republican friends. It was Demo- do better another time, and if Sir Thomas cratic persistency and Democratic ap- has the necessary patience, persistence, peals, in and outside of Congress, to and longevity, he may yet live to carry the humanity and conscience of the the inartistic sliver molasses jug to the American people, that forced an unwilling Republican Administration into hostilities with Spain. Once in, Presithe United States and to subject its dent McKinley and his advisers and associates perforce adopted the good their will in all things, through the old Jeffersonian policy of expansion. combined power and use of patronage They plowed with the Democratic beifer, and sowed the seeds of Demoeratic doctrine. They reaped a rich hoped-as, indeed, it is expected-that Major crop for the country of imperial pos- Daniel will suggest an effective method of resessions in the waters of Asia, and a striction in harmony with the enunciation of our fertile island in the West Indies. They party in its State convention held at Norfolk.

States has come from Democratic

Newyorkitis. A New York physician has written book explaining the nature and effects of a disease which he calls "Newyorkitis," and which, as he claims, is epidemic on Manhattan Island. This to the rest of the country than to New York, because the rest of the country is already pretty well convinced of the existence of the disease, while the New meet it in the road.

The somewhat whimsical and entire ly picturesque description of this malady will be recognized by numerous readers as a true one. The chief symptom is inability to see anything outside the limits of Manhattan Island. There may be sunshine in Los Angeles, culture in Boston, an exposition in Buffalo, but the victim of Newyorkitis does not know it. He is possessed with a deep-rooted conviction that there is nothing worth noticing in these United States which cannot be reached by the wright, Minister of Finance of Canada; cable cars of his beloved city, and no Sir Louis G. Davies, Minister of Marine opinion worth attention which is not and Fisheries of Canada; Hon. John voiced by the press of New York. The unfortunate man is occasionally obliged to visit other parts of the earth on business, but while there he is like a cat in a strange garret, pathetically anxious to get back to the well-remembered tiles and the company of

The sufferer from Newyorkitis is con-

vinced that while certain well-established rules and customs may be good enough for dwellers in other cities, his own has evolved past the point of needing them. The Constitution of the the garret if he had one, the Golden kan boundary. Rule is replaced by the simple and exquisitely time-saving maxim, "Money talks." The laws of social ethics, like follows some of the other lays of the universe, are consistently and persistently ignored by him. He fails to see that cutting other men's throats is injurious to as to the one who suffers from it, just as he fails to understand that municipal dishonesty which results in bad sanitary conditions will in time affect his own health. He grows short-sighted because he never has any more extended range of vision than across the street, and nervous and excitable from the continual dodging of cable cars, and irate conductors crying, "Step lively!" And the mysterious part of all this is that he is proud of all this and beman who actually did not care + hat A world without the New York Sunthe other side of the moon.

These are, in brief, the symptoms of the disease of Newyorkitis as described by the author of the abovementioned book; and while they are not | Charges Against the Assistant Naval always all possessed by any one peron, some of them will easily be recognized by almost any reader who has ever come across a genuine case.

The true Newyorkitic's taste in literature runs to French novels, Paris being the place after which modern New York was modeled. As for Ruskin, Emerson, Carlyle, and Tennyson, they are altogether too slow. It is the crime of the century to be slow, in the opinion of the Newyorkitic, and he is slow after a while. Naturalists have the department. recognized the fact that when development is rapid it is usually of a degenerate kind, but the study of natural York, partly because there is none cause it takes too much time. When ernithologists wish to find out about a bird they sit and watch him for nours at a time, and let him go through his tricks at his leisure. The Newyorkitic would prefer a bird trained to do tricks. The consequence of the immense ignorance of natural laws, which is one of the symptoms, or causes, of this disease, is that more bad work is perhaps done in New York than in the whole of the rest of the country put together. Work which is done in a hurry and under pressure is bound to be either crude or decadent, and if it be vegetable life, and the human brain, even when developed to the :wentyfirst century point, still partakes of the nature of a vegetable in that respect.

It was stated at the War Department yesterday that one hundred enlisted men who have passed their examinations for second lieutenancies in the Regular Army willing to believe that Mr. McKinley will endorse any such rule on his return. It savors too much of Sampson and his contemptuous views concerning enlisted men and their right to recognition in comparison with "gentlemen"-like himnelf, for example,

It was too bad, just after receiving a signed photograph of Mr McKinley from that distinguished gentleman, to have the THE RATE OF DUTY CHANGED. old Shamrock, which failed to "lift" the cup the last time, beat the new Shamrock by five minutes in a twenty mile old country; but not without hustling.

Virginia's Coming Convention.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.) Public opinion is most crystallized upon the subject of negro suffrage, and the demand is emphatic that some restriction should be pur ipon it; but no one has brought forward a roughly satisfactory plan yet. It is to be

the polls like sheep to the shambles and sults of Republican initiative or action, sufficiently curious to test the matter.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY. Negotiations Pending to Revive the

Joint High Commission.

Negotiations are being made by the anadlan Government with the State Department with a view to reopening the essTons of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission. This body held two other in this city, but failed to present any convention for ratification. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, has had several conferences with Premier Bond, of New Brunswick, on the matter, and book will probably be more interesting it is probable that the Commission will meet in this city on July 1, in the Sum-

ner annex of the Arlington Hotel. The Commission was created in 1898 for the purpose of adjusting differences between the United States and Great Britain Yorker wouldn't know it if he should with respect to the Dominion of Canada. The agreement reached on the part of the regotiators for both sides was to be set forth in a convention, which was to be

ratified by both Governments. The work of the Commission during its ession here came to naught as a result of disagreements on various questions. The convention has always been kept secret, as the untimely death of Baron Herschell in this city prevented the treaty rom being submitted to the Senate.

Baron Herschell was Chairman of Comalssion on the part of Great Britain, the Premier of Canada; Sir Richard Cart-Chariton, Member of the Canadian Parber of Parliament.

Fairbanks, Chairman; ex-Senator Faulkner, Hon. John W. Foster, Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York; Hon, ferson Coolidge, ex-Minister to France, and Chandlee P. Anderson, of New York.
It is believed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be named as Chairman of the British Commission to succeed Baron Herschell. The Joint High Commission will have consider a number of extremely ortant questions affecting long-standing One of these questions affects the Alas-kan boundary. In all, there are twelve clauses to the treaty to be prepared by the Commission and presented to the Senate for ratification. The clauses are as

1. Fur sealing in Behring Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.
2. Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries and the waters of the common frontier. 3. The delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary 4 Alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States

5. The mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.
6. Readjustment of customs duties applicable to each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other, upon

the basis of reciprocal equivalents.
7. Revision of the treaty of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the Great Lakes. S. Final and complete definition marking of the frontier line, by land and water, to prevent all future dispute. 8. Conveyance for trial and punishment ersons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the terri-

 Reciprocity in wreckage and salvage 11. Transportation across intermediate erritory; intermediate transit by sea and natural or artificial waterways.

12. Transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

It is rectable that the most discount of the country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier. It is probable that the seal dispute, the Alaskan boundary question, and the new treaty for the Great Lakes will keep the ides, it is sald, in the frontier bot the allen mining laws, and the fishing question. The other articles are likely-to be agreed upon with little debate.

MR. POWELL EXONERATED.

Constructor Not Sustained. Charges preferred by a New York lum-

ber firm, through the medium of Senator Thomas C. Platt, against Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Wright Powell, were not sustained by a court of enquiry, whose report was received at the Navy Department yesterday. Senator Platt requested the Navy Department to transfer Mr. Powell from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to some other duty, but the court's findings are by implication opposed to any action which would reflect on the officer concerned. The record of the prodoing his best to spread his disease, so comings and findings of the court has that nobody will have a chance to be not been taken up for consideration by

Mr. Powell is the officer who, as a naval adet, commanded the boat's crew of colunteers stationed at the entrance to Santlago Harbor to effect the rescue of history is not popular in Greater New | Naval Constructor Hobson and the men of the Merrimac after the Merrimac was there to study-the children on Sixth sunk in the channel to prevent Cervera's Avenue have to get their idea of a squadron from escaping. For this service cow from a milk can-and partly be- Mr. Powell was advanced. On the conclusion of his studies as a cadet he was commissioned and went abroad to study naval architecture. On his return to the United States in April, 1990, he was assigned to construction duty at the Brook-

yu Navy Yard.

The charges against Mr. Powell were preferred by Donnat & Pell, lumber dealers, who have furnished a great deal of material for the Brooklyn yard. They al-eged that Mr. Powell had shown enmity to the firm and had done much to injure ts business. His alleged animus against

The firm alleged that Mr. Powell had crude it soon becomes decadent. The proverb, "Soon ripe, soon rotten," is merely a statement of a law as old as "Pell that Mr. Powell had wrongfully the Pell that Mr. Powell had wrongfully the Pell that Mr. Powell had wrongfully & Pell that Mr. Powell had wrongfully refused to inspect 170,000 feet of lumber for the breeklyn yard which it was his duty to pass. Another charge was that after naces feet of lumber had been delivered and unloaded at the Brooklyn yard by Donnat & Pell Mr. Powell ordered it reloaded on the firm's wagons and taken away, declining to permit the selection of such of the lumber as was up to the specified requirements. This, the firm alleged, caused it much trouble and expense.

will have to wait an indefinite length of time before receiving their commissions, as the same will not be issued until after all the Presidential appointees have been examined and commissioned. We are unyard with instructions to investigate. Admiral Barker appointed a court of en-quiry whose report was received at the partment yesterday.

department yesterday.

The court reports that, in its opinion, Donnat & Pei' not only failed to substantiate by its own witnesses the allegations against Mr. Powell, but had caused tradle and loss of time to the construction department at the Brooklyn and by requests connected with the inard by requests connected with the in pection of material furnished by it.

Imported Glass to Be Affected by a New Classification.

The Treasury Department has issued : treular changing the method of classi certion in glass imported at New York Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and outsville, and making the practice uniorm at all ports. Heretofore at these sorts the duty has been computed on a usis of the superficial area of each plate, cat under the new method, which has seen in vogue in Boston and Louisville t will be classified with reference to the hopes of the sheets. The effect will be o increase the duty on the plates which onform to the dimensions mentioned in the tariff law.

The Price We Have to Pay,

(From the St. Louis Republic.) Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine, the

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Court on Important Cases. A case celebrated in life insurance litigation for more than twenty years was aries in China and condemnation of news-

W. Hillmon, husband of the respondent, mount

or years on the ground of conspiracy, and with emphasis. aiming the body produced was not that pany continued its opposition. Two trials much that has been written about us in the jury, the plaintiff being awarded missionaries have done and are doing in ment, however, was reversed by the and are atheists of a pronounced type. Supreme Court of the United States and Their work against the missionaries has two more trials resulted. Mrs. Hillmon been detrimental to the Christian cause. was then again given judgment, which

sand printed pages, The constitutionality of the law which correspondents took similar attitudes. provides punishment for "every person, the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case servitude.

was designed to make effective the Fifrimination against colored voters in the decision of the Court of Appeals were allowed to stand, the statue would be abrogated, as the Government would be barred hereafter from again bringing the onstitutional question before the Supreme Court, and subsequent indictment nder the section would be thrown out on demurrer. No statute of such importance, be submits, should be nullified, except by adgment of the highest court. The petiion was taken under advisement. Solicitor General Richards, on behalf of

he Government, asked the court yesterlay to review the judgment of the Circuit. Court of Appeals in a test case involving construction of the Dingley tariff act regarding the duty on linen dollies and tray cloths. Over 3,500 invoices of these articles and the refunding of a large amount of duty already collected are con-cerned in the appeal.

The case in question was that of Robert deBratney, of New York, who resisted he classification of linen imported by him as too high and carried the case to the courts, contending that under paragraph 236 of the Dingley act dollies, etc., when imported in lengths should pay but 45 per cent ad valorem. The General Apraisers assessed duty on the separate pieces at 50 per cent and upward accord-ing to the number of threads per square inch and in lengths at is per cent. The Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals reversed the ruling of the Board of Genral Appraisers, and the Government now sais the Supreme Court to review the de-ision and construe the meanings of the errms "fabrics" and "articles" as used in hat paragraph of the Dingley law, upon which those courts based their decisions. The same general issue as to the respective boundaries of manufactured material and separate manufactured material and separate manufactured articles is also involved in the silk and cotton schedules of the tariff act, and if the decision is affirmed will bring about a change in the classification of such articles The dispute between the States of Kan-

sas and Colorado over the rights of the two States to use the waters of the Ar-kansas River for irrigation purposes was brought before the court on a motion filed by the Attorney General of Kansss for heave to file a bill of complaint. The mo-tion was taken under advisement. in the controversy between the States of Missouri and Lilnois over the alleged pollution of the waters of the Missisatppi River by the Chicago drainage canal, counsel for the former State ask-ed permission to file an additional brief which they claim the pollution is now fact, and not imminent, as was averred when the case was heard some time ago. Counsel for the Drainage Canal Commisn submitted a demurrer and briefs in In Washington, which has been pending in various courts for nine years, the court affirmed the decision of the Unid States Circuit Court, denying a writ of habens corpus, to enquire into the san-ity of the prisoner, but fixed May 27 for hearing an appeal from the judgment of he Supreme Court of Washington senencing Nordstrom to be hanged. After announcing opinions in un nt cases, the court adjourned until Mon-

Among those admitted to practice was James R. Garfield, son of ex-President style. AMITY BETWEEN REPUBLICS.

Nineteen Will Join in a Conference

at Mexico City. Word was received at the State Department yesterday from Senor Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, that sage in Dr. Owen's "Cipher Story," all of the American Republies had formally accepted invitations to send represenatives to the International Conference of States, to be held in the City of Mexico on October 22.

The Republics, in the order of acceptmee, are as follows: Mexico, United States, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil. Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Haiti, San L'omingo, and Paraguay.

The delegates from the United States to the conference are ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, W. I. Buchanan, John W. oster, John Barfett, and C. M. Pepper.

A FOREIGN RUMOR DENIED. The State Department Says the Kru-

ger Story is a Canard. It was denied at the State Department esterday that there was any truth in the tory published in Cologne that President McKinley had intimated to President Kruger, of the Transvaal, that he (Mr.

Kruger) could not be received officially or unofficially during his proposed visit to the United States. opinion was expressed that the story was an invention designed to dis-courage the South African statesman from coming to America. No News From Turkey,

The State Department has as yet reeived no word from Minister Leishmann at Constantinople regarding the efforts of the Porte to suppress the foreign postoffices. The United States does not maintain any independent postal service be-tween Constantinople and the outside world, but uses the French, Austrian, and British services.

The Emotional Tenton. (From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The United States is willing to believe in

seeman friendship as long as it lasts. There an be no doubt that a clash at arms between these Powers would put an end to German com mercial pretensions forever-if not to German national life-and would temporarily destroy American supremacy in the markets of the

DR. AMENT'S REPLY.

Expedition in China. CHICAGO, May 13 .- Defence of mission brought to the attention of the United paper correspondents, especially Thomas States Supreme Court yesterday by coun- F. Millard, of the "London Dally Mail," sel for the Connecticut Mutual Life In- who recently addressed the Twentieth ssions in 1898, one in Quebec and the surance Company in an application for a Century Club of Boston on the Boxer writ of certiorari to review the judg- situation, were included in an address dement of the Eighth Circuit Court of Ap- livered by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Ament, in peals in favor of Saille E. Hillmon. John | the Y. M. C. A. auditorium at noon today. Dr. Ament, who is the missionary rein 1878 insured his life in three companies | cently involved in a controversy with for \$25,000, and after his alleged death in Mark Twat , discussed modern mission-1880 his widow brought suit to recover the ary work and the situation in north China. Many of Millard's statements be-After fighting the case in the courts fore the Boston club were denied in toto

> "I am sorry, extremely so," said Dr. of Hillmon, two of the companies paid Ament, "that we find newspaper men and their claims, but the Connecticut com- correspondents who are responsible for in the United States Court for the district | China. Right at our doors we had two of Kansas resulted in disagreements by editors who were against the work the judgment at the third trial. This judg- China. Those two editors live in Japan

"Had I read the attack of Mark Twain was recently affirmed by the Circuit Court in the 'North American Review' before of Appeals. The record in the case is one I preached my last sermon it would of the largest filed in the Supreme Court have humiliated me. But when I arrived other members being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for many years, making nearly a thou- on this side of the water I did not expect to find that some of our own papers and

"It is needless to say that those papers who by means of bribery, prevents an- are the same that are printing, day after other from exercising the rights of suf- day, matter that is derogatory to our solliament; Sir James Winter, Premier of frage to whom that right is guaranteed diers. Here I learned that this corre Newfoundland, and Henri Bourassi, Mem- by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Con- spondent, Thomas F. Millard, had spoken stitution," is involved in a petition filed before the Twentieth Century Club, of The Commission on the part of the in the Supreme Court of the United States | Boston. I procured an accurate copy of United States was composed of Senator yesterday by the Solicitor General. He his ddress and some time will answer asks the court to review the judgment of his charges more fully than I can now.

"He attacked me for organizing one of of the United States against Charles E. the punitive 'tribute' expeditions, as he John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Hon. T. Jef- Lackey, indicted in Kentucky for bribing styled them, to go to the relief of a numcolored voters to remain away from the ber of Christians. He declared before the polls at the State elections. In that case | Bostonians that after October there had that court held that the law was uncon- been no need of another punitive expedistitutional because it was not limited in | tion and that while I was with Captain its operation to Congressional or Presiden- Forsythe and his 260 brave American cavtial elections, nor to offences grounded alrymen I had demanded that an entire upon race, color, or previous condition of Boxer village be destroyed. That statement was false. We did destroy one hut. That law, the Solfcitor General contends, but not a village. The place was the home of one of the worst murderers and teenth Amendment by preventing dis- its burning had a good effect on the others. In Captain Forsythe I felt that we ither State or national elections, and if | had a man that was deeply in sympathy with the missionaries, but he did not permit his feelings to interfere with his work.

"But the stipulations agreed upon were not carried out. Such were easily broken by the soldiers when they had been made with a missionary. But the work they have done cannot be commended or spoken of too highly. Millard said the expedition rescued no one, not one Christian. Again he told what was not true. We rescued sixteen Christians. "Missionaries are the forerunnem of a

new civilization in China. They have more friends-yes, five to one-than they had before this last terrible uprising. The Chinese take leniency for weakness and fear. The punitive expeditions were the only things that could show them that noweakness or fear existed. What we missionaries wanted was a judicious punishment spread over the entire affected district.

TO RETURN FROM MANILA. Secretary Root Orders Thirteen

Commands to Be Sent Home. Secretary Root yesterday cabled General MacArthur, at Manlla, instructing him to send to San Francisco the following regieenth, and Twenty-third Regiments of day from the Newport News Shipbuilding Infantry; Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Companies of Coast Artillery, First, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Batteries of Field Artillery. transfer to other commands all men in the | Squ

Thirteenth Batteries of Field Artillery.

General MacArthur is instructed to will be able to join the North Atlantic transfer to other commands all men in the Squadron before the conclusion of the above organizations in their first enlist- summer maneuvres. ment, having more than one year to serve; OBITUARY. also men wishing to remain in the Philip-

pines. All men of other organizations having three months or less to serve, not intending to re-enlist, are to be transferred to the returning organizations.

Mr. Burr Advances Some Facts Concerning His Birth.

LORD FRANCIS BACON.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: The date of Lord Bacon's birth, as given by his olographer, Spedding, is January 22, 1560-61; that is to say, 150) of the ecclesiastical year, which began March 25, but 1561 of the historical year. The "Dictionary of prosition, and the court took the papers. National Biography" gives the same date, in the case of Nordstrom, sentenced for which has been generally accepted. But National Biography" gives the same date, Basil Montagu, in his "Works of Lord Bacon, with a Memoir," 1825-34, gives January 11, 1560, as his birth. Furthermore, both Montagu and Spedding state that Bacon died on the 9th of April, 1626, at the age of sixty-six, and Montagu gives January 22, 1620, as the date of the special celebration of his sixtieth birthday. The difference between January 11 and 22 accounted for by the adoption of new

Furthermore, in Queen Elizabeth's time

This correction of Lord Bacon's birthday may not seem important, but it becomes so, in my judgment, from a pasthe first volume of which, page 198, Lady Anne Bacon tells her reputed son, Fran-cis, that the twenty-seventh year of Queen k.l.zabeth's age was the year of his nativity. When I first read this I sed it an error of one year and made

Elizabeth was born September 7, 1533; consently her twenty-seventh year began September 1550. Bacon's birth was January 22, 1561, in Elizabeth's twenty-eighth year.

But now it is quite certain that the "Cipher Story" is right: January, 1560, was the fifth month of Elizabeth's twen-And in regard to the day of the month the following record has just been produced from the Church of St. Martin-in-

1500, Jun. 25,-Baptizatus fuit Franciscus Bacon

Milus Dm. Nicht Bacon.
MAGNI ANGLIE, Sigilli Custodis.

ime for a baptismal ceremony, the date of January II, 1560, for the birth of Lord He leaves a widow and five children. Bacon is doubtless correct.

as having an important bearing on the question of Lord Bacon's parentage, That the was the son of Queen Elizabeth is, in my judgment, well established. In his "Advancement of Learning" be described "Advancement of Learning" he described six cipher systems, and now, in his numerous works, both open and secret, these have been detected and are being deciphered, in some of which he declares himself the legitimate son of Queen Elizabeth and rightful Prince of Wales.

And let me add that in The Times of June 25, 199, I proved that Eacon did not the who of April 1678, but lived on die on the 9th of April, 1625, but lived or in exile fifteen years longer. I adduce a letter written by him to the Lard Mayo of London dated November 29, 1838, seven morths after his alleged death, together with other evidence that his life was prolonged in exile. And now I have ample evidence that he was driven into exile by the secret society he himself had founded in his youth, called Rosicrucian.

W. H. BURR.

(From the Kansus City Star.)

If thrift and riches were the only conin them would make the world such a vale tain them would make the word size a take pleans that even Mr. Schwab, with all of his abounding pride and self-satisfaction, would find it rather a dreary sort of place to stay. The number of Schwabs in the world must of ne-cessity be limited. There are no metes and bounds fixed to that great and goodly company

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Action of the United States Supreme | He Makes a Defence of a Missionary | Jacksonville in Urgent Need of Cash

Contributions. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 13.-Those n authority stated this afternoon that the relief fund is almost exhausted, and unless the nation comes to the aid of Jacksonville the city will not be able to

cope with the situation here. The Relief Association empowered Rishop Weed, of the Diocese of Florida; Mayor Bowden, and Capt. C. E. Garner, President of the Board of Trade, to issue an appeal tonight calling on the entire country for cash contributions to bridge over the next four weeks in caring for the destitute and homeless. Unless generous and prompt response is made to this cry for aid the situation in this city will be

dreadful Hundreds of people are yet without proper clothing, many are sick and in need of delicacies, and as the food supplies are giving out thousands will go hungry. The Relief Association has decided that it is time to cast all modesty aside and set Jacksonville before the country in the true light of the prevailing

S. H. Hart, one of the wealthiest negroes in the city, was this afternoon charged by the head of the employment bureau with falsifying payrolls and diverting to himself the funds of the Relief Association. As heretofore Hart has stood high in the community, this revelation created a sensation. He will be brought up before the Executive Committee tomorrow morning for a hearing.

MINING IN THE PHILIPPINES. Statements Printed in New York

Said to Be Ridiculous. MANILA, May 13.-The long articles which have appeared in the January, February, and March numbers of the "New York Engineering and Mining Journal," entitled "Mining in the Philippines," and signed 'Manila." which is believed to be a nom de plume for Mr. Rice, the editor of a local paper who was deported by order of General MacArthur, are condemned by local miners, who are surprised that reliable journals should make such mistakes. Captain Burritt, Chief of the Mining Bureau, said

today "It is impossible to conceive the object or purpose of the publication of a series of scandalous and misleading communications and ridiculous assertions, including some in regard to oil development. Mines are described which do not exist. The presence of coal in Balanga is purely imaginative. The shipment of sixty tons of copper which the writer says he witnessed is a ridiculous statement. Besides there is no developed mine in the archipelago

today "The mining industry is capable of great development, but there is no Eldorado here. It is not a question of the presence of these commodities just now, but of ways and means of working them and transporting the products. The prospects are bright and there are many intelligent miners here."

Prof. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, characterizes the statements as gross exaggerations. Colonel Crowder refutes the statements that troops have been assigned to guard the mines. He says he has never favored any particular industries.

THE TRIAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

A Despatch Says the Battleship Will Be Rendy by June 20. Capt. George A. Converse, of the bat-

tleship Illinois, who is in Washington on special duty, received a telegram yesterand Dry Dock Company saying that-the Illinois would be ready for her official trial on June 20.

The trial will take place on the course between Cape Ann, Mass., and Cape Por-

The Most Rev. Dr. John Travers Lewis, formerly Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada, who sailed for England on the Atlantic transport steamship Menominee on May I, died at sea three days later. He had been ill in New York all winter and started on a trip abroad hoping that the voyage would improve his health. He was accompanied by his wife. His last public appearance was in New York on February 3, when he presided at the memorial service for the Queen in Trinity Church.

The Archbishop was born on June 20, 1825, at Garryeloyne Castle, County of Cork, Ireland, on the estate given to his ancestors by Henry II. He was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, as tenor moderator in ethics and logic, and as gold medalist. He went to Ontario in 1819 as a missionary and was made a Bishop in 1862. In 1883 he was made Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada at the synod held for the consolidation of the Church of England and Canada. He was the first Bishop of the Church of England to be consecrated in the colonies and he was the last to receive the Queen's patent.

the historical year had long dated from the 1st of January, so that it appears to have been a mistake to fix the year of Bacon's birth in 1561.

The Archbishop was twice married. His first wife was Annie Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Attorney General of Canada. She died in 1885, leaventh of the control of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Attorney General of Canada. ing five children. In 1889 he married a daughter of the late Esau Leigh, of Manchester, England.

> Dr. James Hayes, an old resident of Plainfield, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in East Front Street. He was born in Newark, where his father, Dr. Samuel Hayes, was one of the early physicians. He was graduated in the class of 1841 from Princeton University. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and was graduated from that college in 1854. He practiced medicine ten years in Brooklyn. He leaves a daughter, Miss Sarah Hayes, and A son Larges Hayes, a New York Larges a son, James Hayes, a New York lawyer. John J. Fanning, chief of battation No.

32, of the fire department in Brooklyn, died suddenly of heart disease Monday morning at his home, 284 Warren Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He served in the old volunteer fire department and went to the front in the civil war with the Duryea Zouaves. On returning from the war he joined the regular fire department

Mrs. Esther Lewis, who had been a The feregoing records, save that from the "Cipher Story," are adduced by Parker Woodward in "Bacomana" for April died yesterday at the age of eighty-seven years. She was one of the best-known women in Tompkins County, New York.

Malcolm Gilchrist Anderson, a lawyer and a public man of San Antonio, Tex., died yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He was a Mexican war veteran.

Prof. David Shepard Holman, a scientist and inventor, formerly of Girard College, Philadelphia, died in Banger, Me., Monday.

Mary A. O'msted, widow of Samuel S. Olmsted, died in Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday in her ninety-first year.

Death of a Cavalryman. Adjutant General Corbin yesterday reeived the following cablegram from Ha-

CHARGE! "Hayana, May 12. "Adjutant General, Washington;
"Death report May 1 to 10: Columbia Barracks, May 1, Frivate Dennis Young, C, Seventh Cavalry, typhoid fever, "WOOD, Commanding."

An End to Competition.

(From the Siou? City Tribune,) A shipping trast in connection with a railroad trust and an industrial trust, controlling also the bath wan Canal, would put an end to competition. Yest that is the condition which meases ahead. And sceing it, there is liftle wonder.